

IOTC Agreement – Article X

Report of Implementation for the year 2023 (CoC21)

Deadline for submission: 14/3/2024

READING NOTES:

- This report is composed of 5 sections reporting on the implementation of IOTC Resolutions.
- Answers provided by CPCs are presented in **blue text**.
- A red dash ("-") indicates that no answer was provided.
- Sections in **light grey** are for requirements that do not apply to your CPC

Reporting CPC: Mauritius

Date of submission: 14 March 2024 - 23:53

You can consult your previous Implementation Report by [clicking here](#).

Notes:

- All dates in the Implementation report must be in the following format => dd/mm/yyyy
- All laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force must be uploaded in the requirement 1.5 named "Transposition of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures into national legislation".

PART A – LEGAL OBLIGATION

Articles X & XI.2 of the IOTC Agreement - Legal obligation – Transposition of IOTC CMMs into national legislation

Transposition of IOTC CMMs into national legislation

Reporting obligation CR N°1.5, IR

Legal obligation: Provide information on the status of the transposition of all the CMM obligations/reporting requirements into the national legislation.

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding obligation to transpose IOTC Resolutions in national legislation:

YES - Mauritius has system / procedure to implement this binding obligation: transpose IOTC Resolutions

a. System or procedures to implement this binding obligation - transposition of CMM :

Transposition of IOTC CMMs by legal office of government fisheries administration • Transposition of IOTC CMMs in administrative orders/circulars • Text of transposition of IOTC CMMs proposed / signed / adopted by National Assembly / Parliament / Congress / Senat (exerce les pouvoirs législatifs et réglementaires)

Fisheries Law are updated as and when required and are worked out at the level of the Ministry and of the State Law Office and may require the help of a consultant. While drafting the law, specific attention is paid to the inclusion of the IOTC CMMS into the National Law. The Law has to be adopted by the National Assembly before it enters into force. CMMS if not included in the Law are also include in administrative orders or as Terms and condition of licensed and authorisations.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding obligation - non transposition of CMMs :

YES - System / procedures to implement this binding measure are specified/described in the below section

Meetings are held at the level of the Ministry to find a solution.

c. Action taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding obligation - non transposition of a CMM :

YES - Actions are described below

Needful is done at the level of the Ministry to either work out on new regulations or include the CMMS in administrative orders.

2. All obligations of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) are fully transposed in the national legislation:

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YES – All Resolutions are fully transposed into Mauritius legislation Fisheries Law are updated as and when required and are worked out at the level of the Ministry and of the State Law Office and may require the help of a consultant. While drafting the law, specific attention is paid to the inclusion of the IOTC CMMS into the National Law. The Law has to be adopted by the National Assembly before it enters into force. CMMS if not included in the Law are also include in administrative orders or as Terms and condition of licensed and authorisations.

If NO, specify which Resolutions have not yet been transposed in your legislation:

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Attach National Legislation

a. Attach the laws, regulations and administrative instructions in force and ATF T&C with force of law, related to the IOTC Conservation and Management Measures:

[ATF PS.doc](#) [ATF LL.doc](#) [MUS - Law - 2023 - FISHERIES ACT 2023.pdf](#) [MUS - Law - 1838 - CriminalCodeCap195-1838\(Latest Amendment 2406\).pdf](#) [MUS - Law - 2022 - GN247_FisheriesMarineResources_Vessel Monitoring System_Reg 2022_EN .pdf](#) [MUS - Law - 2019 - FisheriesMarineResources \(Import of Fish and Fish Products\) \(Amendment\) Regulations EN.pdf](#) [MUS - Law - 2021 - FisheriesMarineResources \(Conservation of Sharks\) Regulations 2021_EN .pdf](#)

b. Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of IOTC Conservation and Management Measures:

The above attachments will be updated as and when required

Provide additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

Any amendments to the attached documents will be uploaded in the future

PART B – Actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement CMMs adopted by the Commission

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/01

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "Resolution On Management of Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (AFADs)"

CPC has transposed the CMM 23/01 into domestic legislation ?

YES - [The CMM 23/01 has force of law in domestic legislation.](#)

2023 Anchored FADs management plan

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for vessels implementation of the DFADs management plan:

YES - Mauritius has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are :

Implementation of AFADs plan monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented

AFADs falls under the purview of the Fisheries Training and Extension Centre (FiTEC). Officers posted at the Centre are responsible for the preparation and monitoring of the FAD Management Plan

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are :

Established in national law implemented by Government

Sections 12 and 13 make provision for the mandatory implementation of international CMMs falling under international agreement and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations. Officers whose AFADs fall under their purview will be given the responsibility to develop the plan.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are :

Actions to potential infringements are not listed above, we specify and describe them in the below section

Officers responsible for the implementation of the CMM will have to answer for reasons of non-compliance and officially be requested to take the necessary actions to comply with this resolution.

2. DFADs management plans reported for following year(s):

YES for 2024

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3. Reporting/Updating the 2024 DFADs management plan:

The 2024 Mauritius AFADs management plan is uploaded below

AFAD management plan:

[AFAD Mangement Plan-IOTC Res. 23-01.docx](#)

4. The 2024 DFADs management plan is prepared in accordance with the Guideline (Annex I or II):

YES – All sections are detailed

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/03

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

The Fisheries Act took effect in 2023 and section 12 of the Act provides for the enforcement of Conservation and Management Measures necessary to ensure long-term sustainable use of fisheries resources, including measures applicable to fishing and any other activity under this Act and provide for spatial and temporal closures, It is specified that CMMs shall have legal force and effect upon approval of the Minister and as per the terms and conditions of a valid and applicable registration, licence or authorisation granted or issued under this Act. It is to be pointed out that all the CMMs that were adopted during the 27th Session of the Commission received the approval of the cabinet of Ministers. The CMM 23/03 is being implemented and has legal force under Section 12. A one month fishing closure is being imposed on all the tuna fishing gears by Mauritius from 1 to 31 May 2024. All members have been notified through the IOTC Circular 2024-09.

Mauritius has transposed the CMM 23/03 into domestic legislation ?

YES - The CMM 23/03 has force of law in domestic legislation.

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/04

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

The Fisheries Act 2023 was adopted in December 2023 and Sections 12 and 13 have been added to cater for the implementation of all conservation and management measures which have force of law once they are approved by the Minister. It is to be pointed out that all CMMs adopted at the S27 including the Res 23/04 have been approved by the cabinet of Ministers and thus have legal force and effect. Also in both the licence and the ATF, the sentence: **'The Master/Officer in Charge of the licensed fishing boat/vessel shall ensure that all IOTC Resolutions are complied with and any other Regional Fishery Management Organisation' has been added to ensure compliance with all IOTC CMMs'**. Instead of specifying the Res. Number and having to modify the licence/ATF when the Res. is superseded, this sentence covers all CMMs which are in force and have to be complied with.

Mauritius has transposed the CMM 23/04 into domestic legislation ?

YES - The CMM 23/04 has force of law in domestic legislation.

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/05

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

The Fisheries Act 2023 was adopted in December 2023 and Sections 12 and 13 have been added to cater for the implementation of all conservation and management measures which have force of law once they are approved by the Minister. It is to be pointed out that all CMMs adopted at the S27 including the Res 23/04 have been approved by the cabinet of Ministers and thus have legal force and effect. Also in both the licence and the ATF, the sentence: **'The Master/Officer in Charge of the licensed fishing boat/vessel shall ensure that all IOTC Resolutions are complied with and any other Regional Fishery Management Organisation' has been added to ensure compliance with all IOTC CMMs'**. Instead of specifying the Res. Number and having to modify the licence/ATF when the Res. is superseded, this sentence covers all CMMs which are in force and have to be complied with. A specific section namely Section 52 in the Fisheries Act 2023 is dedicated to transshipment as well as sections 146 and 147 which cater for observers onboard vessels who are responsible for collection of transshipment data and also section Section 168 for prohibition of transshipping activities on vessels that are not on the IOTC list of RAV. Any person not complying with the applicable sections shall commit an offence and pay a penalty accordingly.

Mauritius has transposed the CMM 23/05 into domestic legislation ?

YES - The CMM 23/05 has force of law in domestic legislation.

At sea transshipments – CPCs reports participating in the ROP

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Large Scale Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels (LSTLVs), that are 24 metres length overall and above, with the obligations of the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea:

YES - Mauritius has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented • Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers, EMS • Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with the Transshipment

at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Control & enforcement regime over vessels includes flag State inspections regime in port to verify the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Registration/licensing procedures - Prior assessment of vessel's history of compliance & ability to comply with national & IOTC obligation and Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Registration/licensing procedures - Mandatory information on owners/operators which identifies beneficial owners & operators • System / procedures ensure that persons subject to Mauritius jurisdiction, including beneficial owners/owners/operators comply with IOTC Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Maintain national records of all vessels & current beneficial owners/owners/operators authorized to undertake fishing subject to Mauritius jurisdiction • In port inspection procedures (SOP) implemented by National MCS agencies include verification of the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established by national regulation implemented by Government • Established in administrative orders implemented by Government • Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements related to the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Implementation of responses to non-compliance & infringements to ensure prompt control and remediation related to the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs • Sanctions scheme prevent vessels from non-compliance behavior related to the Transshipment at sea obligations of Flag LSTLVs & from engaging in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF • Forfeiture, to Government, of vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture, to Government, of any fish caught/on board • Legal punitive actions - Fine imposed by court on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Legal punitive actions - Fine imposed by court on fishing master and/or master • Prohibition of vessel master from operating/boarding any vessel in national waters for a determined period

2. I have participated in the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea in 2022:

YES - I am participating in the IOTC regional observer programme (ROP) to monitor transshipment at sea

3. The report on the list of LSTLVs & the quantities transhipped in 2022, and the report on the assessment of observer reports in 2022, is reported to the IOTC Secretariat:

--- YES - Complete - The two reports are provided

4. If YES, provide information on:

Number of LSTLVs having transhipped at sea in 2022: 9

Quantities transhipped at sea (kg) in 2022: 1169558 Kg

Report on transshipments in foreign ports

1. FOR ALL CPCs:

1.1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Tuna Fishing Vessels (LSTVs) with the obligations of the IOTC regional observer programme - transshipments in foreign ports :

YES - Mauritius has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers, EMS • Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with the Transshipment in port obligations of Flag LSTVs • Control & enforcement regime over vessels includes mandatory requirements to verify Transshipment in port obligations of Flag LSTVs • Registration/licensing procedures - Prior assessment of vessel's history of compliance & ability to comply with national & IOTC obligation and Transshipment in port obligations of Flag LSTVs • System / procedures ensure that persons subject to Mauritius jurisdiction, including beneficial owners/owners/operators comply with IOTC Transshipment in port obligations of Flag LSTVs • Maintain national records of all vessels & current beneficial owners/owners/operators authorized to undertake fishing subject to Mauritius jurisdiction

Registration and Licensing of vessels done according to established procedures, including due diligence on vessel's past compliance history.

Vessels are regularly inspected when they call at Port Louis.

Vessel owners and operators have the legal obligation to comply with applicable IOTC Resolutions as established by Fisheries Act 2023.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established by national regulation implemented by Government • Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements related to the Transshipment in port obligations of Flag LSTVs • Implementation of responses to non-compliance & infringements to ensure prompt control and remediation related to the Transshipment in port obligations of Flag LSTVs • Analyse of infringements & causes of non-compliance are investigated in accordance with organisational/operational procedures, related to the Transshipment in port obligations of Flag

LSTVs • Sanctions scheme prevent vessels from non-compliance behavior related to the Transshipment in port obligations of Flag LSTVs & from engaging in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing

Non-compliance with this measure may result in legal and/or administrative sanctions, including fines, as applicable, according to Fisheries Act 2023.

Vessel owners/operators are sensitized on the importance of applicable CMMs and their implementation accordingly.

Infractions are investigated and preventive measures are put in place by vessel operators accordingly, and their implementation is followed-up.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF • Forfeiture, to Government, of vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture, to Government, of any fish caught/on board • Legal punitive actions - Fine imposed by court on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Legal punitive actions - Fine imposed by court on fishing master and/or master

According to the Fishing Licence conditions, the vessel owners/operators have the obligation to comply with all applicable CMMs, failing which may entail the catch in the vessel, as well as the vessel being forfeited, the licence revoked and not renewed.

Additionally, as the case may be, contravention may be established according to law, and fines imposed on the vessel master or owner by court.

1. 2. Flag LSTVs have transhipped in foreign ports in 2023:

YES - Flag LSTVs have transhipped in foreign ports in 2023

1.3. The report on the list of LSTVs & the quantities transhipped in foreign ports in 2023, provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

-- YES - Complete

Any comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

The submission of the report on the list of LSTVs and the quantities transhipped in foreign ports is based on the IOTC Transshipment Declarations with regards to the respective transshipments.

Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

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2. FOR MALDIVES ONLY:

2.1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance of Flag Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) with the obligations of the IOTC regional observer programme - transshipments in port for Maldives:

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a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

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b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

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c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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2. 2. Flag Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) have transhipped in 2023:

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2.3. The reports on the list of Pole and line fishing vessel(s) and collector vessel(s) & the quantities transhipped in 2023, reported to the IOTC Secretariat:

- - -

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/06

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

The Fisheries Act 2023 was adopted in December 2023 and Sections 12 and 13 have been added to cater for the implementation of all conservation and management measures which have force of law once they are approved by the Minister. It is to be pointed out that all CMMs adopted at the S27 including the Res 23/04 have been approved by the cabinet of Ministers and thus have legal force and effect. Also in both the licence and the ATF, the sentence: 'The Master/Officer in Charge of the licensed fishing boat/vessel shall ensure that all IOTC Resolutions are complied with and any other Regional Fishery Management Organisation' has been added to ensure compliance with all IOTC CMMs'. Instead of specifying the Res. Number and having to modify the licence/ATF when the Res. is superseded, this sentence covers all CMMs which are in force and have to be complied with. The Section 147 also establishes the responsibility of observers to collect, report and collect information on any effects of fishing methods on fish and the environment, including where applicable cases of entanglement in nets;

Mauritius has transposed the CMM 23/06 into domestic legislation?

YES - The CMM 23/06 has force of law in domestic legislation.

Report on Instances of cetaceans encircled, entangled in 2023

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation (Report on Instances of Cetaceans encircled):

YES - Mauritius has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

Meetings are held with concerned sections to identify reasons for non-compliance.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

Meetings are held with concerned sections to identify reasons for non-compliance.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below

Based on finding above, operators may be contacted if data have not been submitted or officers may be requested to gather and submit the necessary information to the IOTC.

REPORT ON INSTANCES FOR THE 3 CATEGORIES OF VESSEL

2. Cetaceans have been encircled by the purse seine nets as reported by Mauritius flag vessels in 2023:

a. Purse seine vessels:

NO - NIL Report - No encirclement instance of cetaceans caught by purse seine net reported by Mauritius flag purse seine vessels in 2023

b. Reporting instance by purse seine vessel:

For purse seine vessel, report the total number of instance in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species encircled:

None

c. Not applicable:

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3. Cetaceans have been entangled by gillnetters as reported by flag vessels in 2023:

a. Gillnetters vessel:

NO - NIL Report - No entanglement instance of cetaceans caught by gillnet reported by Mauritius flag gillnet vessels in 2023

b. Reporting instance by gillnet vessel:

For gillnet vessel, report the total number of instance in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

None

c. Not applicable:

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4. Cetaceans have been entangled in Fish Aggregating Devices, DFAD/AFAD, as reported by flag vessels in 2023:

a. Vessel fishing on DFAD or AFAD:

NO - NIL Report - No entanglement instance of cetaceans caught in Fish Aggregating Devices as reported by Mauritius flag fishing vessels in 2023

b. Reporting instance by vessel fishing on DFAD:

For DFAD, report the total number of instances in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

None

c. Reporting instance by vessel fishing on AFAD:

For AFAD, report the total number of instances in 2023:

0

Cetaceans species entangled:

None

d. Not applicable: —

5. Reporting of cases:

Nil Report - No encirclement / entanglement reported by Mauritius flag fishing vessels: purse seine, gillnetters, fishing on FAD, in 2023

Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

Nil report for 2023. In the Excel file, the mentioned year '2022' could not be amended to '2023'

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/07

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

The Fisheries Act 2023 was adopted in December 2023 and Sections 12 and 13 have been added to cater for the implementation of all conservation and management measures which have force of law once they are approved by the Minister. It is to be pointed out that all CMMs adopted at the S27 including the Res 23/04 have been approved by the cabinet of Ministers and thus have legal force and effect. Also in both the licence and the ATF, the sentence: **'The Master/Officer in Charge of the licensed fishing boat/vessel shall ensure that all IOTC Resolutions are complied with and any other Regional Fishery Management Organisation' has been added to ensure compliance with all IOTC CMMs**. Instead of specifying the Res. Number and having to modify the licence/ATF when the Res. is superseded, this sentence covers all CMMs which are in force and have to be complied with. The Section 22 is dedicated to the management of bycatch which includes seabirds. The Section 147 establishes the responsibility of observers to collect, report and collect information on the species, quantity, size, age and condition of fish taken, including as bycatch and whether the species is threatened or endangered. The responsibilities of observers also include performing such other activities to implement applicable international conservation and management measures.

Mauritius has transposed the CMM 23/07 into domestic legislation?

YES - The CMM 23/07 has force of law in domestic legislation.

Longline vessels to use mitigation measures south of 25°S

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation, for all Mauritius longline vessels, to use at least two of the three mitigation measures:

YES - Mauritius has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Obligation longliner use Seabird mitigation measures, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented • Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with the Obligation longliner use Seabird mitigation measures • Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers, EMS • Control & enforcement regime over vessels includes mandatory requirements to verify Obligation longliner use Seabird mitigation measures • Control & enforcement regime over vessels includes flag State inspections regime in port to verify the Obligation longliner use Seabird mitigation measures

Operators have been sensitised on the importance of mitigation measures to avoid catch of seabird. They have taken cognizance of Res. 12/06 and Aal vessels have been advised on the application of the seabird mitigation measures. The, 'Seabird Identification Cards' provided by the IOTC, have been distributed to the agents of the Mauritius-flagged vessels. Inspections are carried out in port during vessels callings and also by observers at sea to ensure compliance with this IOTC requirement. Their logbooks also make provision for reporting of mitigation measures in use.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding measure are:

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established in administrative orders implemented by Government • Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements related to the Obligation longliner use Seabird mitigation measures • Analyse of infringements & causes of non-compliance are investigated in accordance with organisational/operational procedures, related to Obligation longliner use Seabird mitigation measures Enquiry will be carried out and legal actions may be taken based on the findings. Meetings may be held with operators to find ways and means to rectify and avoid recurrence of non-compliance in the future. Sanctions such as refusal of fishing clearance may be imposed on operator until action is taken to correct non-compliance.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Forfeiture, to Government, of vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture, to Government, of any fish caught/on board • Legal punitive actions - Fine imposed by court on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Legal punitive actions - Fine imposed by court on fishing master and/or master • Legal punitive actions - Fine imposed by court to any person involved in the infringement, including crew members

Based on findings of enquiry, licence may be revoked and case may be referred to court for legal actions

2. The obligation for all Mauritius longline vessels to use at least two of the three mitigation measures:

Is required/implemented by national legislation 18/11/2023

Is required/implemented by terms & conditions of authorisation to fish (ATF) with force of law 15/12/2012

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Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/08

1. Describe the actions taken, under national legislation, in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

The Fisheries Act 2023 was adopted in December 2023 and Sections 12 and 13 have been added to cater for the implementation of all conservation and management measures which have force of law once they are approved by the Minister. It is to be pointed out that all CMMs adopted at the S27 including the Res 23/04 have been approved by the cabinet of Ministers and thus have legal force and effect. Also in both the licence and the ATF, the sentence: '**The Master/Officer in Charge of the licensed fishing boat/vessel shall ensure that all IOTC Resolutions are complied with and any other Regional Fishery Management Organisation has been added to ensure compliance with all IOTC CMMs**'. Instead of specifying the Res. Number and having to modify the licence/ATF when the Res. is superseded, this sentence covers all CMMS which are in force and have to be complied with. Sections 154 and 155 make provision for the use of Electronic Monitoring System. If the Supervising Officer decides to make it mandatory, the operator will be obliged to comply, otherwise it will be considered as an offence.

Mauritius has transposed the CMM 23/08 into domestic legislation?

YES - The CMM 23/08 has force of law in domestic legislation.

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/09

1. Describe the actions taken in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

The Fisheries Act 2023 was adopted in December 2023 and Sections 12 and 13 have been added to cater for the implementation of all conservation and management measures which have force of law once they are approved by the Minister. It is to be pointed out that all CMMs adopted at the S27 including the Res 23/04 have been approved by the cabinet of Ministers and thus have legal force and effect. Also in both the licence and the ATF, the sentence: '**The Master/Officer in Charge of the licensed fishing boat/vessel shall ensure that all IOTC Resolutions are complied with and any other Regional Fishery Management Organisation has been added to ensure compliance with all IOTC CMMs**'. Instead of specifying the Res. Number and having to modify the licence/ATF when the Res. is superseded, this sentence covers all CMMS which are in force and have to be complied with.

Actions taken to implement Resolution 23/10

1. Describe the actions taken in the previous year to implement conservation and management measure "" adopted by the Commission at its 27th Session (S27):

The Fisheries Act 2023 was adopted in December 2023 and Sections 12 and 13 have been added to cater for the implementation of all conservation and management measures which have force of law once they are approved by the Minister. It is to be pointed out that all CMMs adopted at the S27 including the Res 23/04 have been approved by the cabinet of Ministers and thus have legal force and effect. Also in both the licence and the ATF, the sentence: '**The Master/Officer in Charge of the licensed fishing boat/vessel shall ensure that all IOTC Resolutions are complied with and any other Regional Fishery Management Organisation has been added to ensure compliance with all IOTC CMMs**'. Instead of specifying the Res. Number and having to modify the licence/ATF when the Res. is superseded, this sentence covers all CMMS which are in force and have to be complied with.

Section 5(b) of the Fisheries Act 2023 (General Principles) has taken into consideration the need for conservation and management measures based on the best technical knowledge and international practices as well as scientific evidence available to maintain or restore stocks at levels capable of producing sustainable yield, as qualified by relevant environmental and economic factors, including fishing patterns, the interdependence of stocks and relevant international standards, also taking into account traditional knowledge of the resources and their habitat.

Section 12 (5) specifies that Conservation and management measures shall be developed taking into account the objectives and principles of this Act and consultations with stakeholders to the extent possible.

Mauritius has transposed the CMM 23/10 into domestic legislation?

YES - The CMM 23/10 has force of law in domestic legislation.

Part C – Actions taken, under national legislation, to implement CMMs adopted by the Commission in previous Sessions which have not been reported previously

1. Actions taken, under national legislation, to implement conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission in previous Sessions, and which have not been reported previously:

The Fisheries Act 2023 was adopted in December 2023 and Sections 12 and 13 have been added to cater for the implementation of all conservation and management measures which have force of law once they are approved by the Minister. It is to be pointed out that all CMMs adopted at the SS6 and S27 have been approved by the cabinet of Ministers and thus have legal force and effect. Also in both the licence and the ATF, the sentence: **'The Master/Officer in Charge of the licensed fishing boat/vessel shall ensure that all IOTC Resolutions are complied with and any other Regional Fishery Management Organisation' has been added to ensure compliance with all IOTC CMMs'**. Instead of specifying the Res. Number and having to modify the licence/ATF when the Res. is superseded, this sentence covers all CMMS which are in force and have to be complied with.

The objectives of the ACT 2023 specify that the management objectives shall take into account international fisheries instruments and international conservation and management measures and implement international conservation and management measures adopted by a relevant regional fisheries management organisation in relation to its maritime zones and fishing vessels entitled to fly its flag;

Section 5(b) of the Fisheries Act 2023 (General Principles) implies that all functions, duties and responsibilities under this Act shall be performed in a manner consistent with the principles that conservation and management measures :

(i) be based on the best technical knowledge and international practices as well as scientific evidence available to maintain or restore stocks at levels capable of producing sustainable yield, as qualified by relevant environmental and economic factors, including fishing patterns, the interdependence of stocks and relevant international standards, also taking into account traditional knowledge of the resources and their habitat; and

(ii) be consistent with the obligations and commitments of Mauritius under applicable international agreements and, where appropriate, be based on applicable standards agreed at all levels of governance

(iii) be implemented and enforced through effective monitoring, control and surveillance

Section 12 (5) specifies that Conservation and management measures shall be developed taking into account the objectives and principles of this Act and consultations with stakeholders to the extent possible.

2. We have taken actions, under national legislation, to implement conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission in previous Sessions:

Yes

Part D – Data and information reporting requirements for CPCs to be included in this report

Resolution 01/03 Establishing a scheme to promote compliance by non-contracting party vessels with resolutions established by IOTC – Observations of non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities indicating fishing contrary to IOTC CMMs

Information required: Observations of non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities indicating fishing contrary to IOTC CMM

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation: "Report on observations of non-contracting parties, entities or fishing entities indicating fishing contrary to IOTC CMM"

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable for 2023 – Mauritius has no observation of vessel fishing contrary to IOTC Conservation or Management Measures in the IOTC Area of Competence

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation :

YES - System / procedure are described below

National vessels have the obligation to report to the Ministry, any sighting of any vessel suspected to be engaged in illegal fishing or fishing in contrary to any Resolution of a relevant RFMO, including the IOTC. Upon reception of such information, the latter will be promptly relayed to the IOTC Secretariat accordingly, in line with this reporting requirement.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

In case of non-compliance with this binding obligation, that is, failure to notify the IOTC of any vessel suspected to be fishing in contrary to its Resolutions, an internal investigation will be carried out to establish the cause of the non-compliance. The information concerning the sighting of the suspect vessel will be forwarded to the IOTC Secretariat promptly.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below

Concerned officers will be reminded of applicable CMMs of the IOTC, and refresher training will be considered as the case may be.

2. Observation/Sightings report of Non-Contracting Party, Entity or fishing Entity vessels, indicating that there are grounds for believing that these vessels are fishing contrary to IOTC Conservation or Management Measures

NO - NIL report for 2023 – Mauritius has no observation of vessel fishing contrary to IOTC Conservation or Management Measures in the IOTC Area of Competence

Actions taken & additional information to report?

–

Information required: information on the results of inspections of vessels of NCPs

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation: "Prepare and report on information on the results of inspections of vessels of NCPs"

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable for 2023 - no inspection conducted on NCP vessel by Mauritius

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

Inspection Reports are systematically submitted through the e-PSM Platform of the IOTC.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below

Internal briefing and reminder of the applicable CMMs and refresher training as the case may be. Reinforced supervision and monitoring by the officer in charge.

2. Reporting on inspections in ports of vessels of Non-Contracting Parties, Entities or fishing Entities:

NO - NIL report 2023 - no inspection conducted on NCP vessel by Mauritius

Resolution 01/06 Concerning the IOTC bigeye tuna statistical document programme

Information required: Annual report on the IOTC bigeye tuna statistical document programme in 2022

1. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with export of frozen bigeye tuna exists:

YES - Mauritius has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with trade information schemes & catch certification schemes • Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & observers • Registration/licensing procedures - Prior assessment of vessel's history of compliance & ability to comply with national & IOTC obligations • Registration/licensing procedures - Mandatory information on owners/operators which identifies beneficial owners & operators • Maintain national records of all vessels & current beneficial owners/operators authorized to undertake fishing subject to Mauritius jurisdiction • System & procedures to ensure that persons subject to Mauritius jurisdiction, including beneficial owners/operators comply with IOTC obligations

Registration of vessels is subject to due diligence with regards to their history, including beneficial owners/operators.

Records of all registered vessels, including information on owners and operators are kept and maintained up to date.

Persons subject to Mauritius jurisdiction have the legal obligation to comply with IOTC requirements.

Registered vessels are boarded and inspected whenever they call at Port Louis.

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

Established in national law implemented by Government • Analyse of infringements findings to identify opportunities to improve compliance controls & monitoring procedures • Analyse of infringements & causes of non-compliance are investigated in accordance with organisational/operational procedures • Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/ eliminate IUU fishing

Vessel owners and operators are sensitized on the importance of the collaborative fight against IUU fishing and the importance to comply with applicable CMMs relating to RFMOs to which Mauritius is a Party. Potential causes of non-compliance are investigated upon, and improvements are implemented accordingly.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF • Forfeiture, to Government, of vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture, to Government, of any fish caught/on board • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on fishing master and/or master

National Law makes provisions for the cancellation of a licence in case of non-compliance with conditions attached to it.

The conditions of the Fishing Licence issued for any fishing vessel include the forfeiture of the vessel and its catch in case of non-compliance with any IOTC Resolutions.

The Master of a vessel may be prosecuted in a court of law for any infringement and fined accordingly.

EXPORT:

2. Frozen bigeye tunas were exported in 2022:

YES - Frozen Bigeye tuna were exported

Total quantity of frozen bigeye tunas exported in 2022 (kg):

—

Country' vessels from which the bigeye tunas were exported:

—

3. If you have exported bigeye tuna in 2022, report the result(s) of the examination between YOUR EXPORT Mauritius data and the IMPORT data declared by IMPORTING CPC(s):

— —

— —

YES - We have examined the 2022 data and NO significant difference was identified between Mauritius EXPORT data and the IMPORTING DATA from CPCs no report from the importing country which is not a CPC

— — —

When significant difference(s) were identified between Mauritius EXPORT data and the IMPORTING DATA from other CPCs, report the results of the examinations below:

Resolution 07/01 To promote compliance by nationals of CPCs with IOTC conservation and management measures

Information required: reports on actions and measures taken to investigate allegations and/or reports on IUU fishing involving nationals

1 - Reporting on actions and measures taken to investigate allegations and/or reports on IUU fishing involving nationals:

NO - NIL report for 2023 – No Mauritius nationals engage in IUU fishing in the IOTC Area of Competence

Resolution 11/02 Prohibition of fishing on data buoys

Information required: Report on observations of damaged data buoys in 2023

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reporting any data buoys observed to be damaged/ inoperable:

YES - Mauritius has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Reporting data buoys observed to be damaged/ inoperable monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented • Registration/licensing procedures - Prior assessment of vessel's history of compliance & ability to comply with national & IOTC obligation and reporting data buoys observed to be damaged/ inoperable

All CMMs have force of law in the Fisheries Act 2023 and operators have to abide to this requirement and submit any encounter with damaged buoys. During unloading in port, the Fisheries inspectors do enquire on the encounter with damaged buoys. Email are sent to operators to request this information. Observers on board also ensure that this information is reported to the mauritian authority

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

Established in national law implemented by Government • Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements related to reporting data buoys observed to be damaged/ inoperable • Analyse of infringements findings to identify opportunities to improve compliance controls & monitoring procedures related to reporting data buoys observed to be damaged/ inoperable • Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/eliminate IUU fishing, related to reporting data buoys observed to be damaged/ inoperable

In case of non-reporting, further investigations are carried out to see whether the non-reporting is genuine. Operators are sensitise on the importance of reporting the data. If there is evidence that non-reporting wa delinerate, then legal actions by securing evidence can be taken accordingly.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on fishing master and/or master

2. Reporting observations of damaged data buoys in 2023:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - No report received from flag vessels in 2023

Resolution 22/04 On a Regional observer scheme

Information required: description of protocols supporting observer programs (all vessels at sea) and sampling schemes (artisanal vessels landings), the number of fishing vessels & of fishing effort sampled, the coverage achieved by gear type

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

i) description of protocols supporting observer programs (all vessels at sea), and

ii) sampling schemes (artisanal vessels landings), number of fishing vessels & of fishing effort sampled, coverage achieved by gear type.

For observer programs at sea:

YES - Mauritius has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

For sampling schemes (Artisanal / coastal fisheries):

YES - Mauritius has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below, only for ROS at sea Mauritius follows the procedures put in place by the IOTC to implement the Resolution 22/04. The pool of observers comprise staff of the Ministry. Regarding Coastal fishery, in Mauritius the coastal fishery refers to small embarkations of metres fishing on AFADs within 12 nm. No oberver scheme exists for this small subsistence fishery

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below, only for ROS at sea Action is taken at the level of the Focal Point responsible for the ROS and remedial actions are taken accordingly so as to avoid repeating the same error. Some non-compliance may be non submission of report in time etc. For any non-compliance reported by the observer on a F/V, action is taken when the F/V calls in port by the port inspectors during boarding and by contacting the fishing agent.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below, only for ROS at sea For any non-compliance reported by the observer on a F/-V, action is taken when the F/V calls in port by the port inspectors during boarding and by contacting the fishing agent.

2. Mauritius is implementing the regional observer scheme (ROS) at national level for:

All fishing vessels of 24 meters length overall and above

3. The description of the protocols supporting observer programs (at sea) and sampling schemes (artisanal vessel landings), reported to the IOTC Scientific Committee:

YES – Complete

4. Describe the protocols supporting observer programs (at sea) and the sampling schemes (artisanal vessel landings):

a. Protocols - Observer programmes at sea: –

b. Protocols- Sampling schemes for artisanal vessel landings:

–

5. Complete the below table or upload your report on the coverage achieved by gear type, in the UPLOAD section:

a. At sea - all fishing vessels of 24 meters length overall and above, and fishing vessels under 24 meters operating outside the EEZ:

Type of fishing gear	No of vessels and fishing effort monitored in 2022:	Coverage in 2022 (%)
Purse seine	–	0
Longline	–	0
Gillnet	–	Not applicable
Baitboats	–	Not applicable
Handline	155	Not applicable fro at sea coverage 0%

Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

No report. Nil observer coverage for 2022

b. Sampling schemes (artisanal vessel landings):

Type of fishing gear	Total number of vessel trips or total number of active vessels in 2022:	Coverage in 2022 (%)
Coastal Purse seine	–	–
Longline	–	–

Gillnet	–	–
Baitboats	–	–
Handline	155	30%
Line Trolling	–	–

Other type of fishing gear (Ringnet; Trawl; Beach Seine, etc...):

Type of fishing gear	Total number in 2022:	Coverage in 2022 (%)
–	–	–
–	–	–

Comments/remarks about your submission and the implementation of this requirement:

–

Resolution 12/04 On the conservation of marine turtles

Reporting obligation: Report on progress of implementation of Resolution 12/04

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

[YES - Mauritius has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure](#)

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

[YES - System / procedure are described below](#)

[Information are gathered from concerned sections and compiled for submission to the IOTC](#)

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

[YES - System / procedure are described below](#)

[Meeting is held with officers of the concerned units to find reason for non-compliance and find ways and means to avoid repeated non-compliance](#)

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

[YES - Actions are described below](#)

[Based on findings, the officer will officially be requested to submit missing information for submission to the IOTC](#)

2. Reporting the progress of implementation of Resolution 12/04:

[YES - Reporting progress in section 3 below](#)

3. Report on the requirements of the Resolution 12/04:

a. Collect (through logbooks and observer programs) and provide to the Scientific Committee all data on their vessels interactions with marine turtles,

Furnish information to the Scientific Committee on successful mitigation measures and other impacts on marine turtles (such as the deterioration of nesting sites & swallowing of marine debris):

Yes

There has been no interaction with marine turtles by the Mauritius-flagged vessels, as reported in their logbooks.

A collaborative project between Ministries, NGOs and Private sectors was set up in 2015. In 2016, a Technical Group was set up to carry out surveys in Mauritius and Outer Islands on nesting sites have been identified to gather any information on turtle tracks, nest or poaching. A Stakeholder's Committee meeting took place every two months for reporting. The committee is chaired by the Albion Fisheries Research Centre under the Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping. The action plan for Stranded Marine Turtles and Mammals is being reviewed through an Inter-Ministerial /-Organizational Committee.

b. Require fishermen to bring aboard, if practicable, any captured hard shelled turtle that is comatose or inactive as soon as possible and foster its recovery, including aiding in its resuscitation, before safely returning it to the water. Ensure that fishermen are aware of and use proper mitigation and handling techniques and keep on board all necessary equipment for the release of turtles:

Yes

"Marine Turtles Identification Cards for Indian Ocean Fisheries" have been distributed to fishermen and agents, whereby it has been clearly demonstrated how to release hooked turtles. Also, fishermen are aware that it is mandatory to carry line cutters and de-hookers on board their boats/vessels

c. For gillnet vessels: Require vessel to record all incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC:

No Mauritius does not have any gillnet vessel. So this section is not applicable

d. For longline vessels

(a) Ensure that longline vessels carry line cutters & de-hookers to facilitate the handling and release of marine turtles caught or entangled

(b) Encourage use of whole finfish bait;

(c) Require vessel to record all incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC.

Yes

The agents of Mauritius-flagged and foreign-flagged have been advised to sensitise the operators of longliners on the mandatory possession of line cutters and de-hookers on board their vessels, as specified in Resolution 12/04 and verification sessions on board the longliners are undertaken by the Port State Officers.

Operators use finfish baits such as horse mackerel. Skippers have been instructed to record any encounter with marine turtles; no encounter with marine turtles has been reported for the year 2023 by the national-flagged longliners (<24m).

e. For purse seine vessels:

(a) Ensure that vessels:

(i) Avoid encirclement of marine turtles, if a marine turtle is encircled/ entangled, take measures to safely release the turtle.

(ii) Release all marine turtles observed entangled in fish aggregating devices (FADs) or fishing gear.

(iii) If a marine turtle is entangled in the net, stop net roll as soon as the turtle comes out of the water; disentangle the turtle without injuring it before resuming the net roll; and assist the recovery of the turtle before returning it to the water.

(iv) Carry and employ dip nets to handle turtles.

(b) Encourage vessel to adopt FAD designs which reduce the incidence of entanglement of turtles;

(c) Require vessel to record incidents involving marine turtles in the logbooks and report incidents to authorities of the CPC.

Yes

Licensed purse seiners have been notified about the mitigation measures proposed under this resolution. The Mauritius-flagged purse seiners make use of non-entangling FADs so as to prevent entangling of marine turtles and are equipped with dip nets as well.

Furthermore, marine turtles and their eggs are protected by the Mauritian law as specified in Sections 23 and 83 of the Fisheries Act 2023. Moreover, the requirements of Resolution 12/04 are considered as mandatory in the licence and authorisation to fish, issued by Mauritius. Also, 'Marine Turtle Identification Cards – for Indian Ocean Fisheries' depicting different species of turtles, techniques of releasing hooked turtles as well as some literature related to the ecology, threats; amongst others, have been distributed to all masters and agents of the Mauritius-flagged vessels. The Mauritius flagged purse seiners have deployed only eco-friendly and non-entangling FADs to minimise the risk of turtle or shark entanglement. There was no interaction with marine turtle in 2023.

f. CPCs to undertake research trials of circle hooks, use of whole finfish for bait, alternative FAD designs, alternative handling techniques, gillnet design and fishing practices and other mitigation methods which may improve the mitigation of adverse effects on turtles.

Yes
The Mauritian purse seiner fleet is planning to undertake further research so as to improve the selectivity of the drifting FADs with regards to the protection of marine turtles and new good practices to release entangled marine turtles unharmed. The purse seiners have already started to make use of biofads.

g. CPCs continue to undertake research and development to improve the mitigation of adverse affects on marine turtles & provide research outcomes to the Scientific Committee.

Yes
Technical Working Group Sessions were conducted under the National Committee on the Marine Turtle Conservation Project to address several issues and area under the project. A Technical/ Scientific Group was set up to monitor and record data on turtle nesting in Mauritius, with successful cases of hatchings, turtle tracks and nesting on an Outer Island of Mauritius (Flat Island) and treatment and rehabilitation of injured turtles.

h. Collaborate with the IOSEA and take into account the IOSEA MoU

Yes Mauritius works in collaborating with the IOSEA

Resolution 13/05 On the conservation of whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*)

Information required: Report on Instances of whale sharks encircled in 2023

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation (Report on Instances of whale sharks encircled):

YES - Mauritius has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

Section 27 of the Fisheries Act 2023 provides for the protection of whale sharks.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below Enquiry will be carried out, evidence secured and case referred to court for prosecution

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

- Non-compliance is an offence as per the national law. Legal action and penalties will be taken and applied accordingly.

2. Whale sharks have been encircled by the purse seine nets as reported Mauritius flagged vessels in 2023:

NO - NIL Report - No encirclement instance of whales shark by purse seine net reported by Mauritius purse seine fishing vessels in 2023

3. Report on instances of whale sharks encircled:

For purse seine vessel, total number of instance in 2023:

0

Exempted from reporting to IOTC, Mauritius national legislation for protecting whale sharks

Resolution 14/05 Concerning a record of licensed foreign vessels fishing for IOTC species in the IOTC area of competence and access agreement information

Information required: Access agreements information

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation: To prepare & submit the information on access agreements information

YES - Mauritius has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below All these agreements that are signed by the Ministry are forwarded to the Unit responsible for submission of data/information to the IOTC

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below In case of non-compliance, meeting is held to situate responsibilities so that action may be taken accordingly.and also find ways and means to avoid future same non-compliance.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below Based on findings at b; the responsible officer will be requested to take the necessary action to remedy the situation.

2. A system exist to sign Government to Government access agreement for foreign vessels to operate in your waters, within the IOTC Area:

YES – A system exists exist to sign Government to Government access agreement

3. Foreign vessels were licensed in 2023 under a Government to Government access agreement:

YES - Foreign vessels were licensed by Mauritius in 2023 under a Government (CPC) to Government (CPC) access agreement

4. CPC-to-CPC agreements in 2023 exist and information concerning these agreements submitted to the IOTC Secretariat:

YES – Complete –

5. For each CPC/CPC agreement:

a. Provide the information: the CPC involved, the start and end dates of the agreement, the number of vessels and the authorised gears in the below table and upload the information about these agreements in the UPLOAD section :

Agreement	CPC/CPC agreement with	Agreement start date	Agreement end date	Number of vessels	Gear authorized
1	European Union (EU)	21.12.2022	21.12.2026	95	Drifting longline • Tuna purse seine
2	–	14.04.2022	14.04.2024	35	Drifting longline • Tuna purse seine
3	–	17.04.2009	Renewable every 2 years	50	Drifting longline
4	–	–	–	–	–

b. Provide the information: the quota or catch limit, MCS measures, data reporting obligation concerning these agreements and complete the below table:

No	Stock/species covered	CPC's quota or catch limit:	Data reporting obligations of the agreement:	MCS measures required by the flag CPC & coastal CPC:
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1	Tuna & tuna-like species	5500 tons/year	Catch reporting • ERS • Catch reporting: entering/leaving EEZ • Fishing logbook	Landings • Transshipment • Vessels Monitoring System • Register of fishing masters • Fishing authorisations • Enforcement & sanctions
2	Tuna & tuna-like species	No	Catch reporting • ERS • Catch reporting: entering/leaving EEZ • Fishing logbook	Landings • Transshipment • Vessels Monitoring System • Compliance observer • Port inspection • Fishing authorisations
3	Tuna & tuna-like species	No	Catch reporting • Catch reporting: entering/leaving EEZ • Fishing logbook	Landings • Transshipment • Vessels Monitoring System • Port inspection
4	-	-	-	-

6. All the mandatory information has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat for all CPC/CPC access agreement:

Yes – Complete

Specify what mandatory information are not fully provided or missing (tick the appropriate boxes):

-

Specify the reasons for each not fully provided or missing requirement:

-

Resolution 16/05 – Sightings of vessels suspected or confirmed of being without nationality

Information required: Sightings of vessels suspected or confirmed of being without nationality

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Mauritius has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

According to the Fishing Licence conditions, National vessels have the obligation to report to the Mauritian Authorities about any suspect vessel they encounter at sea, including vessels without nationality. Once the Mauritian Authorities are notified about such occurrences, the IOTC will be promptly notified accordingly.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below In the event of non-compliance, that is, the IOTC is not notified about any suspect vessel in line with this reporting obligation, the latter will be notified promptly as soon as the non-compliance is noticed and appropriate internal measures will be taken to avoid such non-compliance.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below According to the Fishing Licence conditions, failure to comply with any of the conditions of the Fishing Licence may entail the revocation of the licence. In the event when the Mauritian Authorities have been notified about any suspect vessel, but the IOTC was not notified accordingly, an internal investigation will be carried out to find the cause of the non-compliance. Concerned officers will be reminded of the importance to comply with applicable CMMs, and refresher training will be carried out if the need arises.

2. Reporting on vessel without nationality that may be fishing in the high seas of the IOTC area of competence:

NO - NIL report for 2023 – no sighting of vessel without nationality

Resolution 16/08 On the prohibition of the use of aircrafts and unmanned aerial vehicles as fishing aids

Information required: Any occurrence of fishing operation undertaken with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

2. Reporting occurrence of a fishing operation undertaken with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle in the IOTC area of competence: Nil report for 2023 – no occurrence of vessel fishing operation with the aid of aircraft or unmanned aerial vehicle

Resolution 17/07 On the prohibition to use large-scale driftnets in the IOTC area

Prohibition from: using large-scale driftnets in the entire IOTC area of competence

1. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for fishing vessels to not use large scale driftnets in the IOTC area of Competence (High sea and ZEE):

YES - Mauritius has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Large scale driftnets use monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented • Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with the use of large scale driftnet • Registration/licensing procedures - Prior assessment of vessel's history of compliance & ability to comply with national & IOTC obligations This requirement is banned by law. This is monitored by inspections in port and at sea by Fisheries inspectors and observers deployed on board.

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established in administrative orders implemented by Government • Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/ eliminate IUU fishing • Maintain compliance / infringements records • Appropriate system for the acquisition, collection, preservation and maintenance of the integrity of evidence Enquiry is carried out by fisheries inspectors. Evidence is secured for legal purposes then case is referred to the prosecution unit.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspends/cancels/revokes a license/ATF • Forfeiture, to Government, of vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture, to Government, of any fish caught/on board • Beneficial owner/owner/operator • Legal punitive actions - Fine imposed by court on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Legal punitive actions - Fine imposed by court on fishing master and/or master • Legal punitive actions - Fine imposed by court to any person involved in the infringement, including crew members Case will be referred to the Court for legal prosecution

2. Use of large scale driftnets is banned in the IOTC area of competence (high seas and EEZ):

Is implemented (ban) by national legislation 18/11/2023

Is implemented by terms & conditions of authorisation to fish with force of law 17/12/2018

Additional information on the implementation of this obligation:

Information required: Report on MCS actions related to large-scale driftnet fishing.

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Mauritius has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below Prohibition on large scale driftnets is monitored by inspections in port and at sea by Fisheries inspectors for national and foreign vessels and observers are deployed on board national vessels to ensure compliance. Reporting on MCS actions is reported in the National Report on a yearly basis. Since driftnets are banned in the national law, still actions can be taken wrt foreign license vessels fishing in our EEZ.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below Enquiry is carried out by fisheries inspectors. Evidence is secured for legal purposes then case is referred to the prosecution unit. In case of non-reporting of MCS actions to the IOTC, meetings will be held to find reasons for non-compliance

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below Case will be referred to the Court for legal prosecution

Monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) actions:

2. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are applicable to:

Flag vessels • Foreign vessels

3. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:

Controlling of flag vessels at licensing • Controlling of foreign vessels at licensing • Inspection at sea (EEZ) of foreign vessels • Inspection at sea (EEZ) of flag vessels • Inspection at sea (High sea) of flag vessels • Inspection in port of flag vessels • Inspection in port of foreign vessels • Control/ban of large-scale driftnet import • Control/ban of large-scale driftnet sale • Actions are included in the national legislation

Additional MCS actions in place:

–

Resolution 18/07 On measures applicable in case of non-fulfilment of reporting obligations in the IOTC

Information required: Report actions taken to implement reporting obligations & improve data collection of catches

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

For industrial fisheries:

YES - Mauritius has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

YES - Mauritius has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure for Industrial fisheries are described below Submission of logbooks are mandatory and submission of catches are legally binding as per national law. So Officers of the ministry ensures that all data are collected, verified, input and process accordingly. All these are carried out so as to be able to comply with the reporting of data to the IOTC. Meetings are held periodically to see how to improve data collection.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure for Industrial fisheries are described below Any event of non-compliance is followed by meetings with concerned sections to find reasons for non-compliance and find ways and means to avoid repeated non-compliance.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions for Industrial fisheries are described below Based on findings at b, necessary actions are taken to correct the non-compliance.

2. A system to collect fisheries data exists:

YES - A recording system to collect fisheries data exists

3. Mandatory data/statistics reported:

YES - Mandatory data/statistics reported

For Industrial fisheries:

–

For artisanal/coastal fisheries:

–

4. Action(s) to improve data collection that facilitate improvements in compliance in terms of IOTC mandatory reporting obligations:

a. Development or improvements in the implementation of logbooks:

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Catch data are recorded by the Officers of the Fisheries Protection Service when the FAD fishermen unload their catch at various Fish Landing Station; A data collection sheet has been devised to improve first the type of data then the data collection itself

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Mauritius ensures that all vessels flying its flag submit completed logbooks at the end of each fishing trip. This is provided for in the Fisheries Act 2023. Logbooks are verified prior to unloading by inspectors at the Port State Control Unit while the fishing positions are cross-checked against VMS positions recorded in the Fisheries Monitoring Centre. Landing data is checked against logbook data for consistency. The ERS will be operational soon.

b. Port-based sampling or related fisheries surveys:

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

The Coastal FAD fishermen do not land in port. They land their catch at prescribed Fish Landing Stations where morphometric samplings are carried out.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Port Sampling program started since the coming into operation of the first Mauritian purse seiners in the 1980's. Sampling exercises are carried out on the catch of tuna which are unloaded in port by tuna licensed fishing vessels. Data collection sheets have been designed accordingly to enable the recording of length, weight and species composition data.

c.National observer scheme:

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

No observer is deployed as the boats which are involved in the Coastal FAD fishery are small embarkations of 9-10 meters. Catch are monitored by Officers of the Fisheries Protection Service

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Mauritius has been participating in the Regional Observer Scheme since 2015. Since 2020, there has not been any observer deployment onboard the Mauritian fleet due to the COVID-19 pandemic. A plan to outsource observer is being envisaged.

d.National Vessel registry:

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

All fishing boats involved in the artisanal fishery have to be registered with the Ministry. The registry of those boats are maintained and monitored by Officers of the Fisheries Protection Service. It is to be pointed out that the boats which are involved in the coastal FAD fishery are also involved in other types of artisanal fishery.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Operators/owners/agents have to submit all information and necessary documents pertaining to their vessels prior to registration.- All documents are thoroughly verified and the vessels are checked against IUU lists before registration. There is a vessel registry where all the specifications of the vessels are recorded.

e.Electronic data capture, VMS, or on-board electronic monitoring:

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

The boats involved in the artisanal FAD fishery do not go beyond the EEZ of Mauritius, they fish around the FADs which are located about 12nm from the shoreline of Mauritius. These boats are small embarkations which do not fall under the VMS regulations.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

The VMS is operational since 2005. All Mauritian-Flagged vessels and foreign licensed vessels are monitored at our Fisheries Monitoring Centre. Reporting of VMS position are mandatory as per the VMS regulation. An Electronic Reporting System (ERS) will be operational soon to improve on the monitoring of the fishing activities in the EEZ.

5.Action(s) to improve data processing and reporting systems that facilitate submission of data to the IOTC Secretariat:

a.Development of fisheries databases:

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

For the time being data are compiled using an excel spreadsheet.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Following capacity building exercises carried out by the IOTC Secretariat in Mauritius, there is now a better understanding of the data processing and reporting requirements. For the time being data are compiled using an excel spreadsheet.

b.Development of data dissemination systems:

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Data are transmitted to the IOTC Secretariat yearly as per established calendar. The use of a software by an external consultant is being envisaged.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Data are transmitted to the IOTC Secretariat yearly as per established calendar. A software that was being developed has been put on hold due to other priorities of the Central Information System Division;

c.Frame surveys:

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Data and information on the Coastal FAD fishery are available from the Fisheries Protection Service. Fishermen involved in the coastal artisanal fishery may be interviewed as and when required during sampling activities.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

The industrial fleet comprises 4 purse seiners, 1 supply and 13 industrial longliners. Data and information on the fleets are easily available. All data that are collected during field works are input in database, specific to each fishery. Data are also available from different sections of the Ministry like the Import /Export Section, the licensing and the Port State Control Unit. Other information on the industry like employment or processing capacity are obtained from vessel owners/operators and processors.

d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets:

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

The catch are collected directly from the fisherman during unloading.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Data collected from fishing logbooks are counter verified with landing data. The information which are obtained from the logbooks are also counter checked with the VMS section and the Port State Control Unit.

e. Development of automated routines to process and extract IOTC data submission:

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

From input to data submission, a series of verification are done systematically. Verification are done periodically to look for potential mistakes.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

From input to data submission, a series of verification are done systematically. Verification are done periodically to look for potential mistakes. During processing, any data (for e.g catch/day, fishing positions etc) which look out of the normal range are re-verified against the raw data. After verification and processing, the data are copied to the IOTC templates.

f. Steps to minimise data entry errors:

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

In case of doubts, figures are re-confirmed with officers of the Fisheries Protection Service.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

After the input of each fishing logbook, the total obtained from the database are verified against the total given in the logbooks. Checks are carried out on several or mostly all parameters. For example, catch cannot be reported if there is a null set. Several conditional verifications are carried out to exclude any mistakes.

6. Action(s) to improve the quality and accuracy of data submitted to the IOTC Secretariat:

a. Steps to improve data validation:

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

From input to data submission, a series of verification are done systematically. Verification are done periodically to look for potential mistakes. During processing, any data which look out of the normal range are re-verified against the raw data. After verification and processing, the data are copied to the IOTC templates

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

From input to data submission, a series of verification are done systematically. Verification are done periodically to look for potential mistakes. During processing, any data (for e.g catch/day, fishing positions etc) which look out of the normal range are re-verified against the raw data. After verification and processing, the data are copied to the IOTC templates.

b. Improvements in sampling coverage:

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Random sampling is carried out on a regular basis.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Sampling is set as a priority for all the fishery. With regard to the Mauritius flagged purse seiners, they unload mostly in Seychelles. However, sampling is covered each time the purse seiners call at Port Louis.

c. Frame surveys:

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Fishermen are queried during sampling programmes and the Fisheries Protection Service remains available to provide any information/query.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Vessel operators and owners are regularly contacted for any queries regarding data which are submitted in the fishing logbooks. Regular meetings are also held with them regarding submission of data and the various requirements of the IOTC.

d. Coherence of data with alternative fisheries datasets:

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

Catch Data may be correlated with sampling data

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

Logbook catch and sampling data are usually compared to data obtained from observers, VMS and those available on the IOTC website.

e. Comparability of data from previous years:

Yes

Measures taken and the implementation progress for artisanal (coastal) IOTC fisheries:

A regular comparison is made with data from previous years to see the various trends in the fishery data based any noticeable change in the fishing activities.

Measures taken and the implementation progress for Industrial IOTC fisheries:

A regular comparison is made with data from previous years to see the various trends in the fishery data based any noticeable change in the fishing activities.

Resolution 19/02 - Procedures on a fish aggregating devices (FADs) management plan 19/02

Information required: 2024 DFAD management

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for vessels implementation of the DFADs management plan:

YES - Mauritius has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Implementation of DFADs plan monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented • Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with the obligation to implement DFAD plan • Control & enforcement regime over vessels with monitoring tools, VMS, logbooks/documentation & compliance observers, EMS • Control & enforcement regime over vessels includes mandatory requirements to implement DFAD plan • Control & enforcement regime over vessels includes flag State inspections regime at sea • Control & enforcement regime over vessels includes flag State inspections regime in port • Registration/licensing procedures - Prior assessment of vessel's history of compliance & ability to comply with national & IOTC obligations

Enforcement wrt obligation of vessel to implement the DFAD Management Plan exists in the form of inspection by Fisheries inspectors and observers, through submission of data through fishing and FAD logbooks and submission of information on active FADs on a montly basis. The Ministry ensures that the FMP is prepared and submitted every year on time to the IOTC. The FMP is updated by taking into consideration any newly recommended IOTC measures or any change in the activities around the use of DFADs All these infomation are transposed in the FMP for transmission to the IOTC.

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established in administratives orders implemented by Gouvernement • Implementation of responses to non-compliance & infrigements to ensure prompt control and remediation • Analyse of in-fringements findings to identify opportunities to improve compliance controls & monitoring procedures • Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/eliminate IUU fishing • Maintain compliance / infrigements records • Appropriate system for the acquisition, collection, preservation and maintenance of the integrity of evidence Any non-compliance is followed by an enquiry to identify the cause and meetings are held to find ways and means to avoid repetition of non-compliance.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF • Forfeiture, to Government, of vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on fishing master and/or master • Administrative punitives actions - Fine imposed by administration on fishing master and/or master Any infringement wrt international CMMs is punishable by Law. Regarding non-compliance for submission of the FMP to the IOTC, the officer responsible for the non-compliance will be officially requested to do needful.

2. DFADs management plans were implemented and reported for following year(s):

Yes for 2024 • Yes for 2023 • Yes for 2022 • Yes for 2021 • Yes for 2020 • Yes for 2019 • Yes for 2018

Additional information:

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3. Reporting the 2024 FADs management plan:

YES - The 2024 DFADs management plan is uploaded below

4. The 2024 FADs management plan has been prepared in accordance with the Guideline (Annex I or II):

YES – All sections are detailed

Information required: Report on progress of implementation of 2023 DFADs management plans

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Mauritius has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below

Enforcement wrt obligation of vessel to implement the DFAD Management Plan exists in the form of inspection by Fisheries inspectors and observers, through submission of data through fishing and FAD logbooks and submission of information on active FADs on a montly basis. The Ministry ensures that the progress report on the implementation of the FMP is prepared and submitted every year on time to the IOTC. The ministry ensures that all information are included in the progress report to ensure compliance with the CMM and the FMP.

b. Système ou procédures pour répondre au non-respect de cette obligation de déclaration contraignante:

YES - System / procedure are described below Any non-compliance is followed by an enquiry to identify the cause and meetings are held to find ways and means to avoid repetition of non-compliance.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below Any infringement wrt international CMMs is punishable by Law. Regarding non-compliance for submission of the progress report on the FMP to the IOTC, the officer responsible for the non-compliance will be officially requested to do needful.

2. DFADs management plans were implemented and progress reports on the implementation reported for the years:

Yes for 2024 • Yes for 2023 • Yes for 2022 • Yes for 2021 • Yes for 2020 • Yes for 2019 • Yes for 2018 • Yes for 2016

Additional information:

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3. Reporting the progress report on implementation of the 2023 DFADs management plan for 2023:

Mauritius report of progress on implementation of 2023 FADs management plan is uploaded below

Resolution 19/04 Concerning the IOTC record of vessels authorised to operate in the IOTC area of competence

Information required: Report on review of Flag State internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions on flag vessels on the RAV

1. A system or procedures exist i) to review flag State internal actions, measures, punitive actions and sanctions, and ii) to monitor and to ensure compliance by vessels & persons with those obligations of Paragraphs 11 (Resolution 19/04):

YES - Mauritius has system / procedure to i) review flag State internal actions and ii) to monitor & to ensure compliance by vessels & persons with those obligations of Paragraphs 11, AND action in relation to potential infringements.

a. i) System / procedures to review flag State internal actions are:

Review flag State internal actions monitored/conducted by government fisheries administration Meetings are held periodically with all concerned sections to review the actions necessary to implement the above requirement

a. ii) System / procedures to monitor & to ensure ii) compliance by vessels/persons with the obligations of Paragraphs 11, are:

Obligations of paragraph 11, monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented • Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with obligations of paragraph 11 • Registration/licensing procedures - Prior assessment of vessel's history of compliance & ability to comply with national & obligations of paragraph 11 • Maintain national records of all vessels & current beneficial owners/owners/operators authorized to undertake fishing subject to Mauritius jurisdiction All vessels that are registered are monitored for compliance with Terms and conditions of ATF and thenational law. A registry is kept on all the registered vessels. Monitoring is done through MCS and collection of logbooks.

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance with the binding measures of paragraph 11:

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established in administratives orders implemented by Gouvernement • Analyse of infringements & causes of non-compliance are investigated in accordance with organisational/operational procedures, related to obligations of Paragraphs 11 • Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/eliminate IUU fishing, related to obligations of Paragraphs 11 Case may be referred to court for legal actions or decision take to revoke licence

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements of measures of paragraph 11:

Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF • Forfeiture, to Government, of any fish caught/on board • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court on fishing master and/or master • Legal punitives actions - Fine imposed by court to any person involved in the infringement, including crew members Case may be referred to court for legal actions or decision take to revoke licence

2. Paragraph 11.a):

Fulfil in respect of the vessels the requirements and responsibilities under the IOTC Agreement and its Conservation and Management Measures:

Mauritius has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.a) in 2023 and include in the below table the internal actions, puntives actions and sanctions

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

Mechanism to transpose IOTC Resolutions in national legislation • Mechanism to implement IOTC Resolutions through administratives orders • National monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement system in place

Punitive Actions:

Legal based sheme • Administrative based scheme • Applied to operator • Applied to captain • Applied to owner • Administrative punitives actions • Legal punitives actions • ----- • Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF • Forfeiture to Mauritius of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board • Vessel master prohibited from operating/boarding any fishing vessel in Mauritius waters for a period • Penalty/Fine imposed by court

Sanctions:

Penalty/Fine imposed by court

3. Paragraph 11.b):

Ensure that AFVs comply with all the relevant IOTC Conservation and Management Measures:

Mauritius has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.b) in 2023 and include in the below table the internal actions, punitive actions and sanctions

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

Implement IOTC Resolutions through national regulation • Implement IOTC Resolutions through administrative orders • National monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement system in place • Adopted legislation with principles/rules/standards of international instruments & any applicable RFMOs CMMs

Punitive Actions:

Legal based scheme • Administrative based scheme • Applied to operator • Applied to captain • Applied to owner • Legal punitive actions • Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF • Forfeiture to Mauritius of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board • Penalty/Fine imposed by court

Sanctions:

Penalty/Fine imposed by court

As per the ATF Terms and conditions, it has been specified that the Master/Officer in charge of the vessels should abide by all the IOTC resolutions. In the event of non-compliance with any of the licence conditions, or with any other provisions of any law regulating fisheries, without prejudice to any other sanctions provided by law, the catch in the vessel or any support vessel as well as the vessel may be forfeited, the licence revoked and not renewed. Section 12 and 13 of the Fisheries Act 2023 relates to the Implementation of International Fishery Management and Conservation Measures where in case of non-compliance, vessels may be prohibited to land or tranship its catch. The Act 2023 also provides for penalties for those vessels not complying with the requirements of a regional fishery management organisation to which Mauritius is a party,

4. Paragraph 11.c):

Ensure AFVs on the IOTC Record keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration and valid authorisation to fish and/or tranship:

Mauritius has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.c) in 2023 and include in the below table the internal actions, punitive actions and sanctions

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

Control and enforcement regime over vessels flying Mauritius flag • To keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration & valid authorisation to fish/tranship obliged by national legislations • To keep on board valid certificates of vessel registration & valid authorisation to fish/tranship obliged by terms & conditions of ATF • Regular control - Inspection in port of Mauritius vessels • Regular control - Inspection at sea of Mauritius vessels • Briefing of owner/operator/captain at ATF issuance & delivery

Punitive Actions:

Legal based scheme • Administrative based scheme • Applied to operator • Applied to captain • Applied to owner • Legal punitive actions • Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF • Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board • Penalty/Fine imposed by court

Sanctions:

Penalty/Fine imposed by court

This is obligatory under the ATF Terms and conditions. In addition, as per Section 98 (4) of the Fisheries Act 2023, this is made mandatory. In case of non-compliance found, licence may be revoked and legal action taken against operator.

5. Paragraph 11.d):

Ensure AFVs on the IOTC Record have no history of IUU fishing activities or that AFVs are not engaged in or associated with IUU fishing:

Mauritius has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.d) in 2023 and include in the below table the internal actions, punitive actions and sanctions

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

Regime to implement IOTC Resolutions through flag State Authorisation to Fish (ATF) terms & conditions - updated every year • National monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement system in place • Adopted legislation with principles/rules/standards of international instruments & any applicable RFMO CMMs • Adopted legislation national framework with national plans/programmes to combat IUU fishing / fishing related activities in support of such fishing • Prior assessment of a vessel's history of compliance & ability to comply with applicable measures • Registration procedures - verification of vessel history

Punitive Actions:

Legal based scheme • Applied to operator • Applied to owner

Sanctions:

Penalty/Fine imposed by court

This is obligatory under the ATF Terms and conditions. In addition, as per Section 98 (4) of the Fisheries Act 2023, this is made mandatory. In case of non-compliance found, licence may be revoked and legal action taken against operator.

6. Paragraph 11.e):

Ensure under domestic law the owners/operators of AFVs on the IOTC Record are not engaged in/associated with tuna fishing activities conducted by vessels not entered into the IOTC Record in the IOTC area of competence:

Mauritius has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.e) in 2023 and include in the below table the internal actions, punitive actions and sanctions

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

Regime to implement IOTC Resolutions through flag State Authorisation to Fish (ATF) terms & conditions - updated every year
 • National monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement system in place to fight IUU • Registration requirement - Information on owners/operators which identifies effective beneficial owners & operators • Maintain records of all vessels & current owners/operators authorized to undertake fishing subject to Mauritius jurisdiction • Measures to ensure that persons subject to Mauritius jurisdiction, including owners/operators do not support/engage in IUU fishing/fishing related activities in support of such fishing • Monitoring/surveillance by VMS any encounter of flag Vessel with any other vessel • At sea inspection procedures - control/verification of any encounter of flag Vessel with any other vessel • Port inspection procedures - control/verification of any encounter of flag Vessel with any other vessel • Monitoring/surveillance by AIS any encounter of flag Vessel with any other vessel
 • Sanctions prevent vessel from engaging in IUU fishing or fishing related activities in support of such fishing • Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to prevent/deter/ eliminate IUU fishing

Punitive Actions:

Legal based scheme • Applied to operator • Applied to captain • Applied to owner • Legal punitive actions • Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF • Forfeiture to Mauritius of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board • Penalty/Fine imposed by court

Sanctions:

Penalty/Fine imposed by court

All vessels have to abide to the IOTC resolutions as per the Fisheries act 2023 and the ATF Terms and conditions. In case of non-compliance, licence may be forfeited or vessel de-deregistered and penalties will be applied as per Act of 2023

7. Paragraph 11.f):

Ensure under domestic law the owners of the AFVs on the IOTC Record are citizens or legal entities within the flag CPCs so that any control or punitive actions can be effectively taken against them:

Mauritius has conducted a review of the internal actions & measures, punitive actions and sanctions for paragraph 11.f) in 2023 and include in the below table the internal actions, punitive actions and sanctions

If such a review has been conducted, list of measures with, for each the following details:

Measures:

Implement vessels Information/registration/records according to FAO Voluntary Guidelines Flag State Performance • Adopted legislation with principles/rules/standards of international instruments & any applicable RFMO CMMs • Record of vessels flying Mauritius flag include name/address/nationality of natural/legal person in whose name the vessel is registered • Vessels record flying Mauritius flag include name/street address/ mailing address & nationality of natural /legal persons with beneficial ownership of the vessel • Maintains a record of vessels flying Mauritius flag for vessels & owners/operators authorized to undertake fishing subject to their jurisdiction • Mauritius ensures that the obligations incumbent upon the vessel owners/operators/crews are clearly accessible & communicated to them

Punitive Actions:

Legal based scheme • Applied to operator • Applied to captain • Applied to owner • Legal punitive actions • Suspends/cancels/revokes a licence/ATF • Forfeiture to Mauritius of fishing vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Forfeiture of any fish caught/on board • Penalty/Fine imposed by court

Sanctions:

Penalty/Fine imposed by court

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Information required: report on vessels engaged in fishing or transshipment and not on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable for 2023 – Mauritius has no factual information

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below Reporting of vessels not on the IOTC record, suspected to be engaged in fishing/transshipment in the IOTC Area of Competence, will be done to the IOTC as and when observed, as the case may be.

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below In case of non-compliance, the IOTC will be promptly notified as soon as it is found that it was not done so accordingly.

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below Internal briefing to find the cause of the non-compliance, reminder of applicable CMMs to the concerned officers, including refresher training.

2. Reporting factual information showing that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting vessels not on the IOTC Record to be engaged in fishing and/or transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the IOTC area of competence:

NO - Nil report for 2023 – Mauritius has no factual information

Additional information:

—

Resolution 21/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence

Information required: CPCs subject to catch reductions, over-catch, report on corrective actions taken to adhere to prescribed catch levels

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with corrective actions taken by the CPC to adhere to the prescribed catch levels when subject to catch reductions due to over-catch:

YES - Mauritius has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established in administrative orders implemented by Government • Implementation of responses to non-compliance & infringements to ensure prompt control and remediation related to the YFT corrective actions • Analyse of infringements & causes of non-compliance are investigated in accordance with organisational/operational procedures, related to the YFT corrective actions • Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/eliminate IUU fishing, related to the YFT corrective actions • Maintain compliance / infringements records, related to the YFT corrective actions Corrective actions are based on the catch recorded of the fleet catching yellowfin. Corrective actions taken are catch reductions by decreasing the quota allocated to each of the fishing companies involved in the the tuna fishery The quota utilised by the fleet is monitored constantly. The fishing vessels are requested to send their catch on a regular basis. These are counter verified with the VMS, boarding and inspections in port by inspectors and at sea through the observers deployed on board. Corrective actions are reported to the IOTC.

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established in administrative orders implemented by Government • Implementation of responses to non-compliance & infringements to ensure prompt control and remediation related to the YFT corrective actions • Analyse of infringements & causes of non-compliance are investigated in accordance with organisational/operational procedures, related to the YFT corrective actions • Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/eliminate IUU fishing, related to the YFT corrective actions • Maintain compliance / infringements records, related to the YFT corrective actions The law may be applied in case of non-compliance. As per their fishing licence and ATF, the operators have to abide to all CMMs of the IOTC including 21/01. In case of non-compliance, a series of responses may be applied like the reduction of their quota in the following year. Meetings will be held together with the operator to find reason for non-compliance and find ways and means to avoid future non-compliance. Record of non-compliance per company is kept for record and future actions.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF • Forfeiture, to Government, of vessel, any gear or article used in the commission of the offence • Legal punitive actions - Fine imposed by court on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Legal punitive actions - Fine imposed by court on fishing master and/or master Licence may be revoked or in event of repeated non-compliance, legal action may be taken.

2. CPC subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions in 2022, due to over-catch in 2021:

NO - NOT subject to

If Yes, YFT catch declared and over-catch in 2021:

- / -

3. Our catch of yellowfin tuna in 2023 was reduced by the following percentage:

-

4. If the CPC is subject to catch reduction due to over-catch, report on corrective actions taken to adhere to prescribed catch levels:

-

Additional information:

Mauritius did not overcatch YFT in 2021. The catch recorded was less than the catch limit of 10490 tons allocated to Mauritius.

Information required: Report on methods for achieving the YFT catch reductions

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the methods of YFT catch reductions adopted by Mauritius:

YES - Mauritius has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Methods of YFT catch reductions adopted monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented • Flag State regular inspections are conducted to verify compliance of vessels with methods of YFT catch reductions adopted • Maintain national records of all vessels & current beneficial owners/owners/operators authorized to undertake fishing subject to Mauritius jurisdiction Operators are bound by law and licence conditions to comply with conservation and management measures for the sustainability of resources. In light of the reasons for non-compliance, meetings are held in order to find ways and means to avoid repeated non-compliance in the future. Decisions are also taken wrt the non-compliance for e.g the fishing vessels may be requested to stop their fishing operations. Corrective actions are also taken on the quota allocation for the following year.

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

Established in national law implemented by Government • Established in administrative orders implemented by Government • Implementation of responses to non-compliance & infringements to ensure prompt control and remediation related to the methods of YFT catch reductions adopted • Analyse of infringements findings to identify opportunities to improve compliance controls & monitoring procedures related to the methods of YFT catch reductions adopted • Promoting industry knowledge/understanding of the need for & cooperative participation in MCS activities to comply & prevent/deter/eliminate IUU fishing, related to the methods of YFT catch reductions adopted Operators are bound by law and licence conditions to comply with conservation and management measures for the sustainability of resources. In light of the reasons for non-compliance, meetings are held in order to find ways and means to avoid repeated non-compliance in the future. Decisions are also taken wrt the non-compliance for e.g the fishing vessels may be requested to stop their fishing operations. Corrective actions are also taken on the quota allocation for the following year.

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Suspend/cancel/revoke a licence/ATF • Forfeiture, to Government, of any fish caught/on board • Legal punitive actions - Fine imposed by court on beneficial owner/owner/operator • Legal punitive actions - Fine imposed by court on fishing master and/or master

Committees are set up to decide on the actions to be taken in relation to the level of non-compliance. The licence/ ATF may be suspended, cancelled or revoke for potential infringements.

2. The CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

NO - NOT subject to

If Yes, overcatch:

701

3. The report on methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

Yes

4. The methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions implemented at national level are:

Reduction of fishing effort • Individual catch limit defined by fishing gear

Additional methods:

A one month fishing closure will be implemented this year from 1 to 31 May 2024 by all the industrial fleet

Information required: Report on plans/status of reducing the use of supply vessels

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reduction of supply vessels in purse seine operations (Plan):

YES - Mauritius has systems & procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure, AND to take action in relation to potential infringements.

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

Reduction supply vessels in purse seine operations monitored and controlled by government fisheries administration with institutional procedures implemented Mauritius has only one supply vessel. The licensing Unit is responsible to ensure compliance with this resolution as the Unit is also responsible for the registration of new vessel.

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

Established in national law implemented by Government • Implementation of corrective/preventative actions to prevent recurrence of non-compliance & infringements related to reduction supply vessels in purse seine operations If Mauritius would have had more than one Supply vessel, corrective actions would have been taken to reduce the no. of supply in order to comply with the Res. 21/01

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

Legal punitive actions - Fine imposed by court on beneficial owner/owner/operator Mauritius has only one Supply vessel but is ready in the future to respond to any non-compliance regarding reduction of supply vessel as the National law makes provision for giving force of law to all international CMMs

2. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorized vessels:

YES - Mauritius has purse seiner (PS) and supply vessel (SP) on the IOTC Record of Authorised Vessels

3. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for:

2023

Information required: Gillnet, Report the level of implementation of paragraphs 21-23

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with i) phasing out/convert gillnetters to other gears, ii) set gillnets at 2m depth, iii) increase observer coverage/ field sampling in gillnetters by 10% :

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Mauritius has NO gillnet fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of authorized Vessels

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

- -

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

- -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

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2. Mauritius has gillnet catch in 2023, has gillnet fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of authorised vessels, the gillnet fleet was active in the IOTC Area of Competence:

NO – NIL Report / Not Applicable - Mauritius has NO gillnet fishing vessels on the IOTC Record of authorized Vessels in 2023

3. Report the level of implementation of paragraph 21 - Phasing out or convert gillnet fishing vessels to other gears:

a. Phasing out measures:

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b. Conversion progress:

Number of gillnet vessels converted in 2023:

0

Number of gillnet vessels converted since 2019:

0

Gillnet vessels converted for the following fishing gears:

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4. Report the level of implementation of paragraph 22 - Set gillnets at 2m depth from the surface in gillnet fisheries:

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5. Report the level of implementation of paragraph 23 - Increase observer coverage or field sampling in gillnet fishing vessels by 10% using alternative data collection methodologies (electronic or human):

-- %
-- %

Report of the previous session of the Commission - Response to letter of feedback on compliances issues

Information required: Response to the letter of feedback from the previous CoC

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Mauritius has system / procedure to implement this binding reporting reporting measure

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below A meeting is held with the concerned sections based on the compliance issues to discuss and find the reason behind each non-compliance for submission to the IOTC

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - System / procedure are described below The responsible officer will officially be requested to take the necessary action to rectify the non-compliance namely the submission of the feedback letter to the IOTC

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

YES - Actions are described below The responsible officer will officially be requested to take the necessary action to rectify the non-compliance namely the submission of the feedback letter to the IOTC

2. The response to the feedback letter on compliances issues (from the 2023 CoC) has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

YES - The responses to the feedback letter are uploaded in the section UPLOAD

Date of submission of responses to the feedback letter:

12/03/2024

Number of repeated compliance issues:

3

Number of non repeated compliance issues:

5

Number of compliance issues responded:

8

Part E - Data and information reporting requirements for CPCs that have objected to some Resolutions

Resolution 12/12 To prohibit the use of large-scale driftnets on the high seas in the IOTC area

Prohibition from: using large-scale driftnets on the high seas.

APPLIES ONLY TO PAKISTAN

1. A system or procedures to monitor and to ensure compliance with the obligation for fishing vessels to not use large scale driftnets in the high sea:

-

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

- -

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

- -

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

- -

2. Actions taken to implement conservation and management measures in "Resolution 12/12 to prohibit the use of large-scale driftnets on the high seas in the IOTC area" adopted by the Commission:

-

3. Use of large-scale driftnets is banned on the high seas in the IOTC Area of competence:

- -

- -

- -

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Information required: Report on MCS actions related to large-scale driftnet fishing.

APPLIES ONLY TO PAKISTAN

1. A system or procedures exist to implement this binding reporting obligation:

-

a. System or procedures to implement this binding reporting obligation:

- -

b. System or procedures to respond to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

- -

c. Action to be taken in relation to non-compliance with this binding reporting obligation:

- -

2. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are applicable to:

-

3. Monitoring, control, and surveillance actions are:

-

Additional MCS actions in place:

-

Resolution 18/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence

Information required: Report on methods for achieving the YFT catch reductions

APPLIES ONLY TO INDIA

1. Actions taken to implement conservation and management measures in "Resolution 18/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence" adopted by the Commission:

-

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the methods of YFT catch reductions adopted by India:

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

3. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

If Yes, YFT over-catch:

4. The report on methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

5. The methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions implemented at national level are:

Any method implemented and not listed above:



Information required: Report on plans/status of reducing the use of supply vessels

ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDIA

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reduction of supply vessels in purse seine operations (Plan):

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. India has purse seiners (PS) and supply vessels (SP) on the IOTC Record of authorized vessels:

2. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for:

Information required: Catch limits – Nominal catch of YFT in 2022

APPLIES ONLY TO INDIA

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the limit of catch of Yellowfin tuna (YFT):

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

2. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

3. The catch of yellowfin tuna in 2022 reported to the IOTC Secretariat and the reductions were:

Fishing gear	Baseline year	YFT catch of baseline year	YFT catch in 2022 (T)	Reduction (%)
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Purse seine	-	-	-	-
Longline	-	-	-	-
Gillnet	-	-	-	-
Pole and line	-	-	-	-

Resolution 19/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence

Information required: Report on methods for achieving the YFT catch reductions

APPLIES ONLY TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA

1. Actions taken to implement conservation and management measures in "Resolution 19/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence" adopted by the Commission:

-

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the methods of YFT catch reductions adopted by Mauritius:

-

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

-

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

-

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

-

3. The CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

-

If Yes, overcatch:

-

4. The report on methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions has been provided to the IOTC Secretariat:

-

5. The methods for achieving the yellowfin tuna catch reductions implemented at national level are:

-

Additional methods:

-

Information required: Purse seiners served by supply vessels in 2024

APPLIES ONLY TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA

1. Actions taken to implement conservation and management measures in "Resolution 19/01 On an interim plan for rebuilding the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna stock in the IOTC area of competence" adopted by the Commission:

-

2. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with operations of purse seiners served by supply vessel:

-

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

-

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

-

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

-

3. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorised vessels:

-

4. The information on purse seiners served by each supply vessel in 2024 has been provided to the Secretariat:

–

Information required: Report on plans/status of reducing the use of supply vessels

ONLY APPLICABLE TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the reduction of supply vessels in purse seine operations (Plan):

–

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

–

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

–

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

–

2. CPC has PS/SP vessels on the Record of authorised vessels:

–

3. The plan for reducing the use of supply vessel was provided for:

–

Information required: Catch limits – Nominal catch of YFT in 2022

APPLIES ONLY TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with the limit of catch of Yellowfin tuna (YFT) :

–

a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:

–

b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:

–

c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:

–

2. CPC is subject to yellowfin tuna catch reductions:

–

3. The catch of yellowfin tuna in 2022 reported to the IOTC Secretariat and the reductions were:

Fishing gear	Baseline year	YFT catch of baseline year	YFT catch in 2022 (T)	Reduction (%)
Purse seine	–	–	–	–
Longline	–	–	–	–
Gillnet	–	–	–	–
Pole and line	–	–	–	–

Information required: Gillnet, Report the level of implementation of paragraphs 20-22

APPLIES ONLY TO INDONESIA, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, MADAGASCAR, OMAN AND SOMALIA

1. A system or procedures exist to monitor and to ensure compliance with i) phasing out/convert gillnetters to other gears, ii) set gillnetters at 2m depth, iii) increase observer coverage/ field sampling in gillnetters by 10%:

-
- a. System or procedures to monitor compliance with this binding measure are:
- -
- b. System or procedures to respond to instances of non-compliance are:
- -
- c. Actions in relation to potential infringements are:
- -
2. Mauritius has gillnet catch in 2023, has gillnet fishing vessels on the Record of authorised vessels, the gillnet fleet was active in the IOTC Area of Competence:
-
3. Level of implementation of paragraph 20 - Phasing out or convert gillnet fishing vessels to other gears:
a. Phasing out measures:
- -
- -
- -
- -
- -
- -
- b. Conversion progress:
Number of gillnet vessels converted in 2023:
0
Number of gillnet vessels converted since 2019:
0
Gillnet vessels converted for the following fishing gears:
-
4. Level of implementation of paragraph 21 - Set gillnets at 2m depth from the surface in gillnet fisheries:
- -
- -
- -
5. Level of implementation of paragraph 22 - Increase observer coverage or field sampling in gillnet fishing vessels by 10% using alternative data collection methodologies (electronic or human):
- %
- %